

University of Groningen

Interfering in rural knowledge networks

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Interfering in rural knowledge networks

The function and effects of study allowances for the Dutch veterinary school, 1821-1900



GODS SLAANDE HAND OVER NEDERLAND DOOR DE PEST-SIEKTE ONDER HET RUND VEE.

200 years of study grants in the Netherlands

Function and effects of study allowances

Veterinary education early example

Grant system 1821-1844

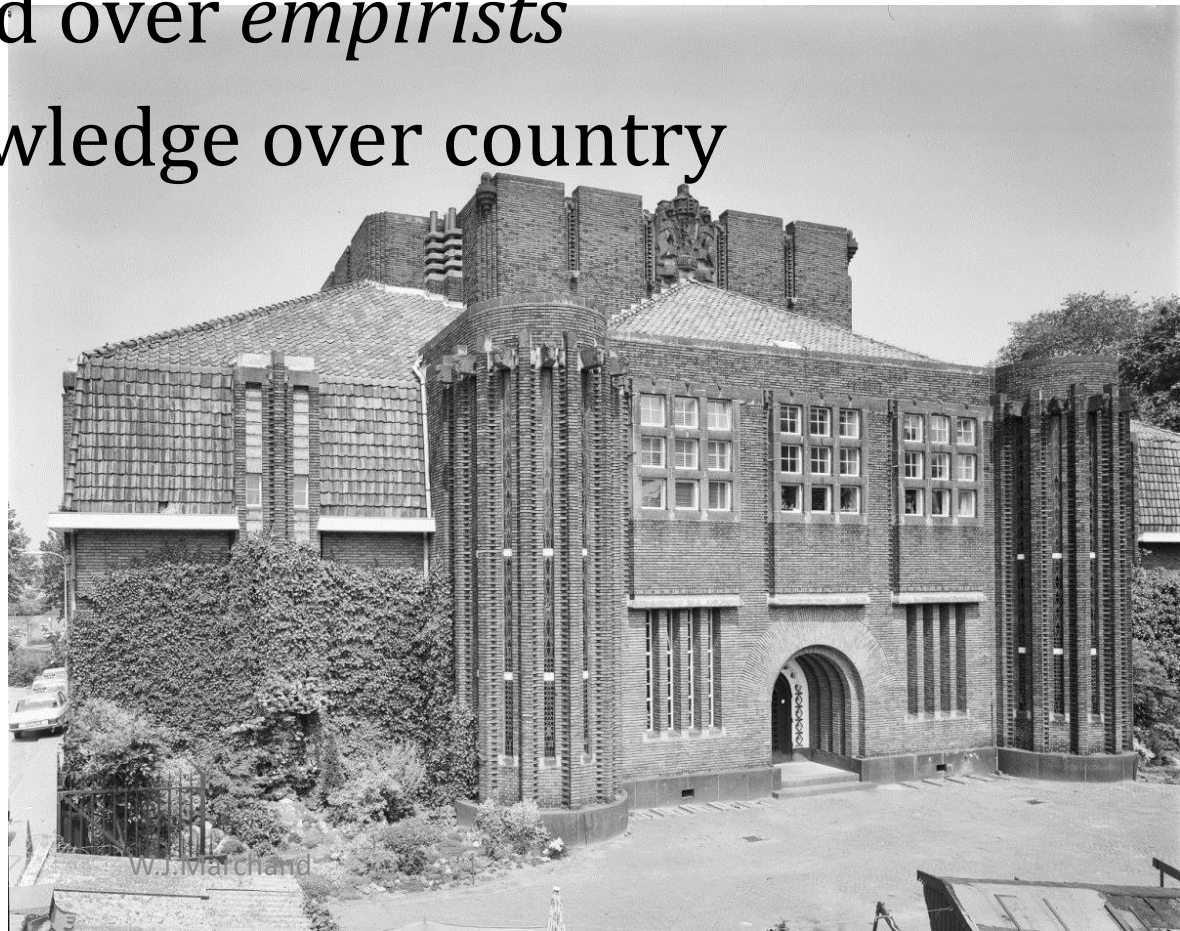


1821: Veterinary school

Agricultural Fund

Graduates favored over *empirists*

Disseminate knowledge over country



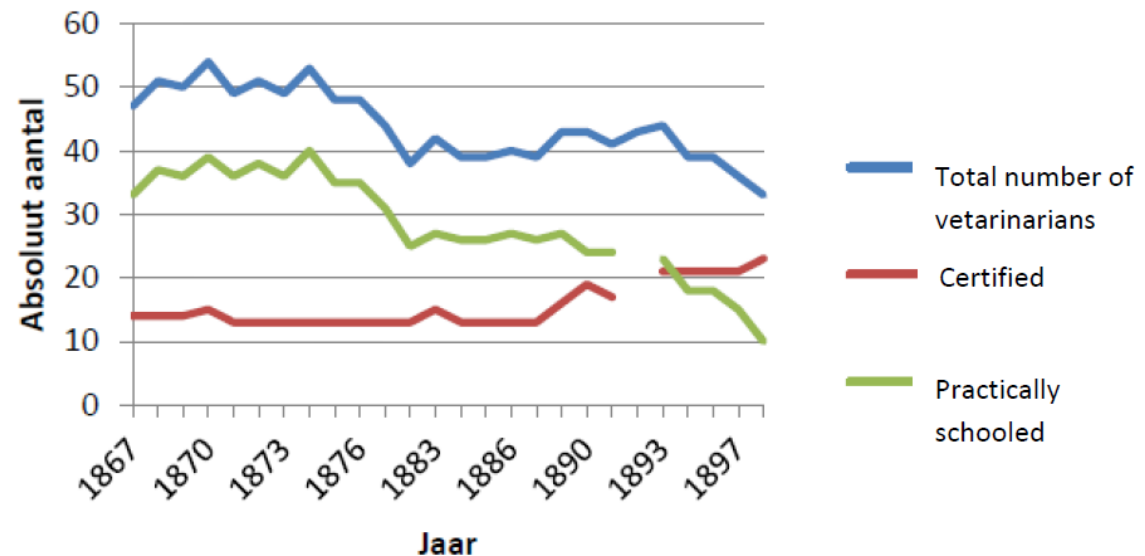
Certified vs uncertified vets

Table 1. The number of certified and practically educated veterinarians in five sample years between 1826 and 1906.

	1826	1846	1876	1886	1896	1906
Certified	20	121	140	168	223	322
Empirists	?	771	380	243	187	106

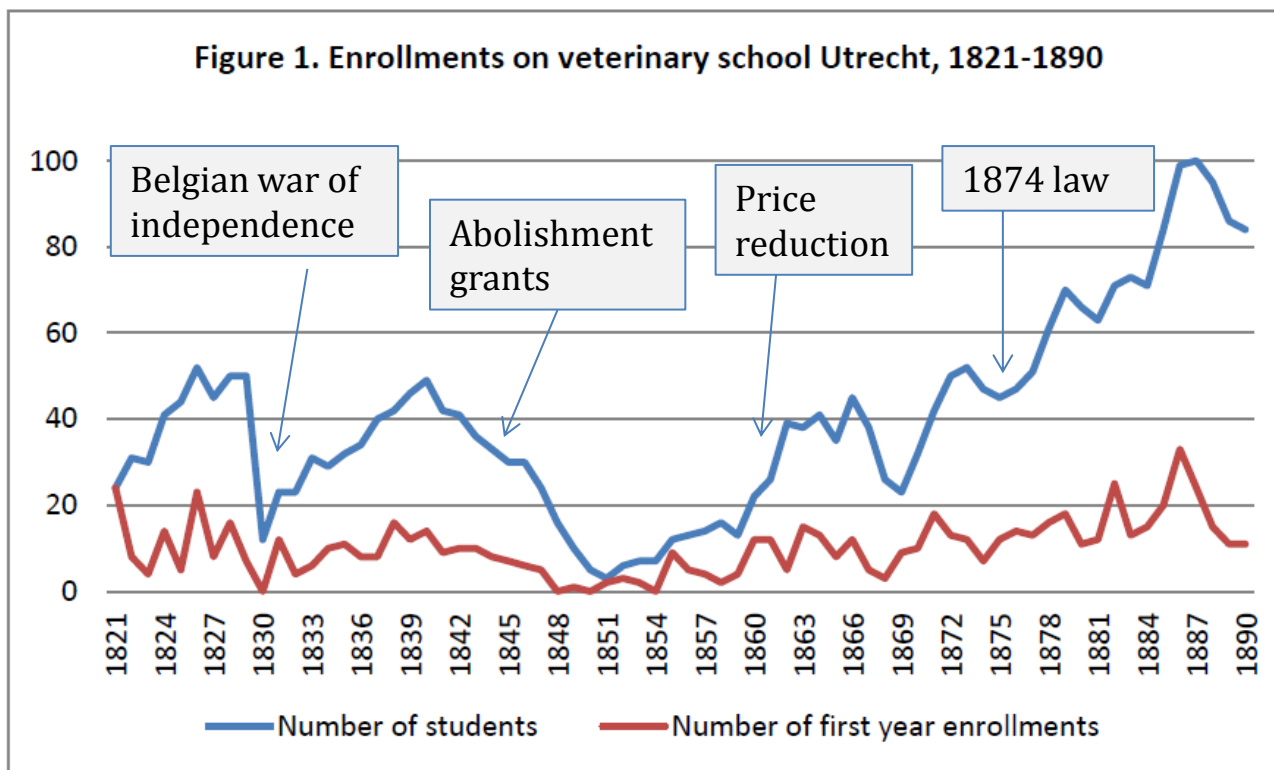
Source: Koolmees, "De professionalisering", 153.

Figure 2. Number of certified and practically schooled veterinarians in Groningen, 1867-1897



Source: S. van Woerkom, "De uitoefeningswet op de veeartsenijkunst (1874) en de invloed daarvan op de samenstelling van Groninger veeartsen tot 1900" (unpublished paper 2014) 15.

Enrollments



Source: Ihle, "Naamlijst der leerlingen", 167-200.

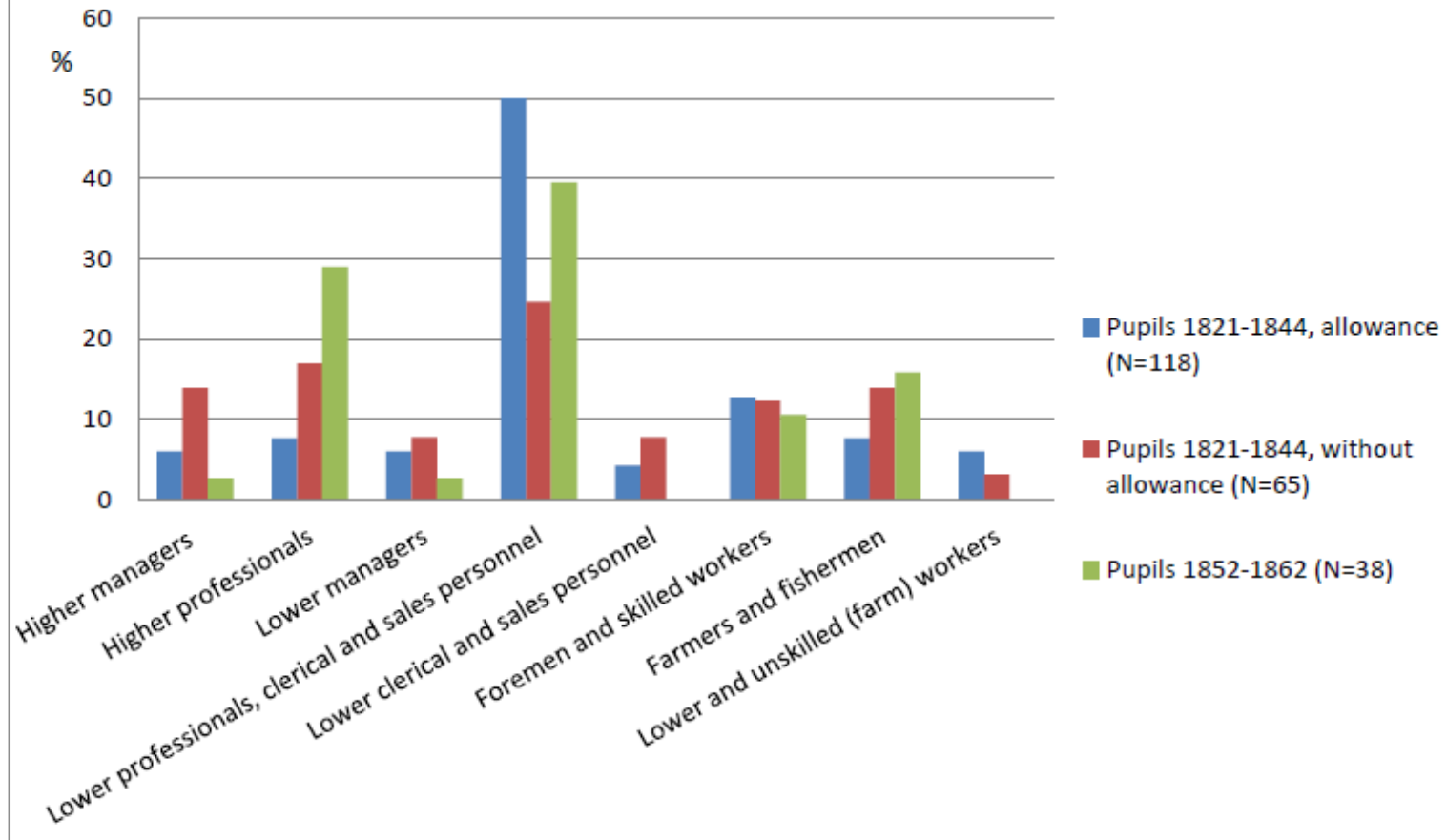
Geographical origin

Province	1821-1844 (grants in brackets)	1852-1862
Drenthe	14 (13)	2
Friesland	14 (13)	4
Gelderland	32 (15)	12
Groningen	13 (12)	9
Noord-Brabant	21 (9)	7
Noord-Holland	15 (10)	5
Overijssel	14 (13)	2
Utrecht	15 (7)	11
Zeeland	15 (6)	12
Zuid-Holland	28 (10)	10
Total	183	74

Source: My research based on *Utrechts Archief* 213; Ihle, "Naamlijst der leerlingen", 167-200.

Social origin

Figure 3. Occupations of fathers of veterinary pupils 1821-1844 and 1852-1862, percentages in HISCLASS scheme



Source: My research based on *Utrechts Archief* 213; www.wiewaswie.nl.

In conclusion

What is accepted veterinarian knowledge?

Top-down process, not very successful

Allowances: -guarantee high demand

-even distribution over country

Thank you for your attention

